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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/775,036	JANO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashok B. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 July 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-40 are subject to examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims1-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 38-40 are attempting to claim a data structure, however the body of claim lacks the necessary functional interrelationship of the data to be a data structure and therefore the claim is only a collection of data which is non-functional descriptive material which is non statutory, even if the claims were in proper format to have a functional interrelationship, the claims would still be non statutory as a data structure per se, therefore lacks a practical application because it alone cannot produce its intended outcome.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless-
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects

for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fuchs et al. (hereinafter Fuchs) (US 2005/0125152 A1).

Referring to claim 1,

Fuchs teaches a communication network (Figs 11 and 12), comprising:

a client device generating and transmitting a request for information (para. [0193], "The system 1200 begins with a position query on path 1202 from a PDA applet thru the wireless carrier 1001. The carrier sends via path 1204 the position query over the Internet 1230 to the web portal 1240 where the web site authorizes and requests via path 1206 a PALS initialization packet (PIP) from the centralized server 120."); and

a server device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request, wherein a location token requesting location information corresponding to the client device is transmitted between the client device and the server device the token including fields to be populated with location information by intermediary devices and the client device. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(a server device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via

path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130.**(by intermediary devices and the client device)**", **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is

used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.

Referring to claim 2,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 1, wherein the location information is populated within the location token as it is communicated through the network. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201. The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier

114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130. **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token.)

Referring to claim 3,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 2, wherein the location token includes signature codes corresponding to location information inserted within the location token para. ([0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet **(location token)** that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information." , and para.[0189])

Referring to claim 4,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 2, wherein the location information is incrementally inserted by one or more intermediaries. (para.[0193], [0056], [0057])

Referring to claim 5,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 4, the intermediaries including a first intermediary (Fig. 12, element 1203) and a second intermediary(Fig. 12, element 120), wherein a plurality of intermediaries (Fig. 12, element GPS Satellites para.[0186], element 1201) other than the first and the second intermediary are between the first and the second intermediary, and wherein the location information is inserted as the token is communicated through the network in both directions between the first intermediary and the second intermediary by one or more of the plurality of intermediaries. (WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051], "In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus,

Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.")

Referring to claim 6,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 1, further comprising a location command requesting the location information, the location command positioned within the location token, wherein the location information is inserted within the location token by one or more intermediaries in response to the location command. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(a server device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular

phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130.**(by intermediary devices and the client device)**", **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token.

Referring to claim 7,

Fuchs teaches a communication network, comprising:

a client device generating and transmitting a request for information(para. [0193], "The system 1200 begins with a position query on path 1202 from a PDA applet thru the wireless carrier 1001. The carrier sends via path 1204 the position query over the Internet 1230 to the web portal 1240 where the web site authorizes and requests via path 1206 a PALS initialization packet (PIP) from the centralized server 120."); and

an other device generating a first response to the request, the first response including a first location token requesting location information corresponding to the client device, the token including fields to be populated with location information by intermediary devices and the client device (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a first location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(an other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230

and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130.**(by intermediary devices and the client device)**", **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is

transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.); and

an intermediary between the client device and the other device, wherein the first response is transmitted between the client device and the other device through the intermediary. (As explained above limitation of this claim, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals, Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating,

continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")

Referring to claim 8,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 7, wherein the first location token includes a first location command requesting insertion of location information within the location token by at least one of the client device and the intermediary (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(first location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201. The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130. **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token.)

Referring to claims 9 and 10 ,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 8, wherein the client device generates a second location token including location information available to the client device in response to the first location command, the second location token including a second location command requesting insertion by intermediaries of location information within the second location token, and wherein at least one intermediary inserts location information available to the at least one intermediary in response to the second location command, and the other device generates and transmits a second response to the client device through the at least one intermediary, the second response including the location information inserted within the second location token by the client device and the at least one intermediary, and the communication network of claim 9, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token. (As explained above limitation of this claim, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device.

This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 11,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 9, wherein the first and the second location tokens include signature codes corresponding to the at least one intermediary inserting location information. ([0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet **(location token)** that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information." , and para.[0189])

Referring to claim 12,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 9, wherein the other device inserts location information available to the other device within the second response (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(the other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier." **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive

directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 13,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 9, wherein the other device inserts location information available to the other device within the first response(para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(the other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier.")

Referring to claim 14,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 8, wherein, in response to the first location command, the at least one intermediary inserts location information available to the at least intermediary within the first location token and the client device generates a second location token, including the location information inserted by the at

least one intermediary and location information available to the client device, and wherein the other device generates and transmits a second response to the client device through the at least one intermediary, the second response including the location information inserted within the updated location token. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(the other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier." **Important note**: Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This

will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 15,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 14, wherein the first and the second location token tokens include signature codes corresponding to the intermediary inserting location information. ([0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet **(location token)** that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information." , and para.[0189]).

Referring to claim 16,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 14, wherein the other device inserts location information available to the other device within the second response. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(the other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier." **Important note**: Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive

directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 17 and 18,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 14, wherein the other device inserts location information available to the other device within the first response and the communication network of claim 14, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(the other device generating and transmitting for the client device a response to the request.)** The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier." **Important note**: Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results,

providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 19,

Fuchs teaches the communication network (Figs 11 and 12), comprising:

a client device generating and transmitting a request for information, the request including first location token requesting location information corresponding to the client device(para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201. The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet

in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130, **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and

client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information." **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.");

an other device generating a response to the request, the response including a second location token **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures

search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12."); and

a intermediary, between the client device and the other device, transmitting the request and the response between the client device and the other device, wherein the client device includes location information available to the client device within the first location token, and the other device includes location information previously inserted within the first location token in the second location token (**Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.").

Referring to claim 20,

Fuchs teaches a communication network of claim 19, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token **Important note**: Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")..

Referring to claim 21,

Fuchs teaches a (previously amended) The communication network of claim 19, wherein the intermediary inserts location information within second location token as the response is transmitted from the other device to the client device. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(a location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA,

and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130.**(by intermediary devices and the client device)**")

Referring to claims 22, 23 and 24,

Fuchs teaches the communication network of claim 19, wherein the other device inserts location information available to the other device within the second location token, and the communication network of claim 19, wherein the intermediary inserts location information within the first location token responsive to the request being transmitted from the client device to the other device, and the communication network of claim 19, wherein the first an the second location token include signature codes corresponding to the intermediary inserting location information. **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For

cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12." and para.[0189]).

Referring to claim 25,

Fuchs teaches a method for transferring and collecting location information in a communication network (Figs. 11 and 12), comprising the steps of:

generating a request for information at a client device (Para.[0193]);

transmitting the request to an other device through an intermediary (para.[0193]);

generating a response to the request for information (para.[0193]); and

transmitting a first location token between the client device, the other device and the intermediary requesting insertion of location information corresponding to the client device. (para.[0193], The centralized server 122 sends via path 1208 a PIP reply **(first location token)** over the Internet to the web portal where the PIP reply to the applet is forwarded via path 1210 to the carrier 1201 **(other device generating and**

transmitting for the client device a response to the request.) The carrier sends via path 1212 the PIP reply to the applet to the PDA, and the PDA sends via path 1214 the visible GPS satellite PN code phases **(by intermediary devices and the client device)** to the position server via the wireless carrier. The satellite PN code phases are sent via path 1216 across the Internet 1230 and are routed to the centralized server via path 1218. The centralized server sends via path 1220 the final raw positions of the PDA across the Internet to the web portal 1240 where the raw position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1222 to the carrier. The position with additional location specific data is sent via path 1224 to the browser applet in the PDA 1203. Para. [0056] The approximate position of the mobile device 130 is provided by the wireless carrier 114 to the position server 120 through a conventional link 111. In a cellular phone system, for example, this information can be derived from knowledge of the particular cellular base station being used to communicate with the mobile device 130.**(by intermediary devices and the client device)**", **Note:** PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS

technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.")

Referring to claim 26,

Fuchs teaches the method of claim 25, further comprising the step of inserting signature codes identifying the intermediary inserting the location information. ([0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet **(location token)** that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor

to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information." , and para.[0189]).

Referring to claims 27 and 28,

Fuchs teaches the method of claim 25, wherein the first location token is transmitted within the response and includes a location command requesting insertion of the location information by the client device, the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting the response to the client device through the intermediary; generating a second location token in response to the location command, the second location token including location information available to the client device and a second location command requesting insertion of location information within updated location token; transmitting the second location token from the client device to a intermediary; inserting location information available to the intermediary within the second location token and transmitting the second location token from the intermediary to the other device; and generating an updated response to the request for information using the location information inserted by the client device and the intermediary and transmitting the updated response to the client device through the intermediary and the method of claim 27, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token..

(As explained above claims, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")

Referring to claim 29 and 30,

Fuchs teaches the method of claim 25, wherein the first location token is transmitted within the response and includes a location command requesting insertion of the location information by the client device and the intermediary, the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting the response to the intermediary; inserting location information available to the intermediary within the first location token and transmitting the response from the intermediary to the client device; generating an updated request including a second location token including location information inserted by the

intermediary along with location information available to the client device; transmitting the updated request from the client device to the other device through the intermediary; and generating an updated response to the request for information using the location information inserted by the client device and the intermediary within the second location token and transmitting the updated response to the client device through the intermediary, and the method of claim 29, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token. (As explained above claims, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note**: Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")

Referring to claims 31 and 32,

Fuchs teaches the method of claim 25, wherein the first location token is transmitted within the request, along with location information available to the client device, the method further comprising the steps of: generating a second location token to be included in the response, the second location token including location information inserted by the client device and location information available to the other device, along with a location command requesting the intermediary to insert location information within the second location token; transmitting the response to the intermediary; and inserting location information available to the intermediary within the second location token and transmitting the response from the intermediary to the client device, and the method of claim 31, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token. (As explained above claims, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive

directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")

Referring to claims 33 and 34,

Fuchs teaches the method of claim 25, wherein the first location token is transmitted within the request and includes a location command requesting insertion of the location information by the other device and the intermediary, along with location information available to the client device, the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting the request to the intermediary; inserting location information available to the intermediary within the first location token and transmitting the request from the intermediary to the other device; generating a second location token to be included in the response, the second location token including location information inserted by the client device and the other intermediary and location information available to the other device; and transmitting the response to the client device through the intermediary, and the method of claim 33, wherein the second location token is an update of the first location token. (As explained above claims, the client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information., **Important note:** Reference clearly teaches at para. [0171] Pals Applications, para. [0172] For cellular phones to be location enabled, PALS technology is integrated into the circuit board and operating systems of the mobile device.", and at para. Accurate device position is a valuable parameter for filtering location specific search results, providing real-time directions or locating people and

assets.", and at para.[[0194] A PALS Location Solution enabled Wireless Internet Device permits web based queries using the mobile devices real-time location as a search filter that insures search results will reflect only those lying within a specified radius of the mobile device. This will allow locally pertinent data (addresses or telephone numbers), maps, landmarks, places of business or current-position sensitive directions to be viewed via the mobile browser. Thus, Fuchs anticipates repeating, continuous, and ongoing transactions between the poison server and the device 1203 of Fig.12.")

Referring to claim 35,

Fuchs teaches the communication network as defined in claim 1, wherein the token field (Note: PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for

two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.); includes:

an identification field (para. [0188], " As described above the pinging visitor to the PALS location portal web site will be prompted to enter the mobile clients PIN (Personal Identification Number). The results of the query will be displayed in a number of user configurable formats.", and [0189] Client ID and position data may be displayed and updated (in previously defined output formats) in real-time or archived for post processing. The applet will access the Position Server via the internet and the PALS Web Portal or thru the downloadable applet and a dedicated dial-up wireline connection.");

a location field (para.[0185], "The results of the location query (or ping) will be a geo-coded position displayed on a scale map with pertinent cross streets and landmarks.", and [0189] Client ID and position data may be displayed and updated (in previously defined output formats) in real-time or archived for post processing."); and

a location resolution field to store commands (para. [0061], "The pseudo-range model thus created is valid at a specific time.").

Referring to claim 36,

Fuchs teaches the communication network as defined in claim 35, wherein the commands include one or more commands selected from the group of: a command requesting intermediaries to add or complete location information instructions as to the format of the location information; and instructions of how to resolve the location to a particular quality or resolution. (para. [0061], "The pseudo-range model thus created is valid at a specific time.")

Referring to claim 37,

Fuchs teaches the communication network as defined in claim 35, wherein the location field comprises one or more fields from the group of: a country field; a city field; a zip code field; a cell identification field; and a latitude/longitude field. (para.[0188]).

Referring to claim 38,

Fuchs teaches an electronic location token (Note: PALS initialization packet (PIP) is the location token. This initialization packet as disclosed in [0057] The position server makes use of the rough estimate of position 250 and the wide area model 220 to create an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device. The mobile device uses the initialization packet to calculate the expected satellite ranges and range rates. These will be used to drive the parallel GPS correlator in order to accelerate signal detection and measurement." Therefore, in conjunction with the explanation of WIDE AREA MODEL in para. [0051] In order to determine the position of the mobile device 130, the PALS 100 utilizes a wide area inverse differential GPS technique to

locate the mobile device 130. Specifically, the position server 120 uses the reference network 115 information to build a real-time wide area model of the GPS constellation which includes estimates of satellite orbits, satellite clocks, ionosphere and troposphere delays. The wide area model is used for two purposes. First, the model is used to generate an initialization packet that is transmitted to the mobile device and is used by the GPS signal processor to help detect and measure the GPS satellite signals. Second, the model is used together with the PN code phase values from the mobile device 130 to solve for the position of the mobile device 130." Initialization packet gathers location information from mobile device and GPS satellite signals. Thus, Initialization packet is considered to include "fields" and client device, GPS satellite position server, and wireless carrier providing signals are intermediary devices populating the fields with location information.) for communication in a communication network including a client device (Figs. 11 and 12), comprising:

an identification field (para. [0188], " As described above the pinging visitor to the PALS location portal web site will be prompted to enter the mobile clients PIN (Personal Identification Number). The results of the query will be displayed in a number of user configurable formats.", and [0189] Client ID and position data may be displayed and updated (in previously defined output formats) in real-time or archived for post processing. The applet will access the Position Server via the internet and the PALS Web Portal or thru the downloadable applet and a dedicated dial-up wireline connection.");

a location field (para.[0185], "The results of the location query (or ping) will be a geo-coded position displayed on a scale map with pertinent cross streets and landmarks.", and [0189] Client ID and position data may be displayed and updated (in previously defined output formats) in real-time or archived for post processing."); and a location resolution field to store commands (para. [0061], "The pseudo-range model thus created is valid at a specific time.").

Referring to claim 39,

Fuchs teaches the location token as defined in claim 38, wherein the commands include one or more commands selected from the group of: a command requesting intermediaries to add or complete location information; instructions as to the format of the location information; and instructions of how to resolve the location to a particular quality or resolution. (para. [0061], "The pseudo-range model thus created is valid at a specific time.")

Referring to claim 40,

Fuchs teaches an location token as defined in claim 38, wherein the location field comprises one or more fields from the group of: a country field; a city field; a zip code field; a cell identification field; and a latitude/longitude field.(para.[0188]).

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures

may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Abp
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